

LEADING ARTICLES—February 28, 1919.

CURSE OF EUROPEAN LABOR.
A SEATTLE STATEMENT.
TELEGRAPHERS RAP BURLESON.
NEW GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE.
ALIEN BLUFFERS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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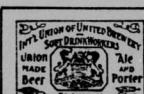
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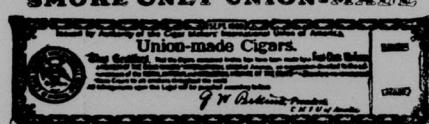


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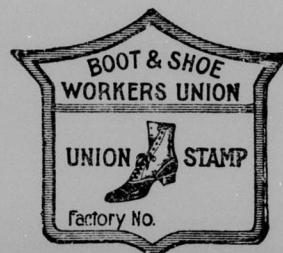


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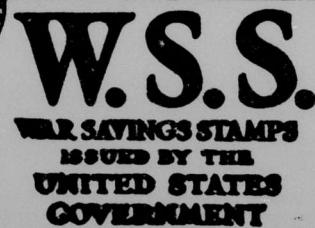
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Curse of European Labor

-:-

London, February 10.—Here's the lesson Europe has for the American working people:

Get down to brass tacks, get down to the definite things of today, look to the inspiration that is in America and to the job that is in America. Forget dreams, except in spare time, throw away dogmas, and quit looking to Europe as a place where great minds propound nothing but the great truths of life twenty-four hours a day.

Europe is full of leaders, full of men who propound learned formulas that make good business for book sellers. Europe is full of men who have their groups of followers who dote on formulas. Pick any six of the best known leaders and you can get six methods of working class action, as it is called. You cannot by any possibility get out of those six less than five methods, for not more than two out of six could ever agree.

Take Shaw, Henderson, MacDonald, Snowden, Lansbury, Smilie. Could you get them to agree on the details of a League of Nations? Could you get them to agree on what ought to be the status of industry today or tomorrow? You probably couldn't get them even to agree on how to boil eggs!

Even among the straight trade union leaders there is small agreement. Take Wilson, Bowerman, Thorne, Appleton, Clynes, Thomas. There is more agreement among these men, because they are more in contact with the hard facts of real life—they have to be. But even among them there is not the eye-single kind of team work that Americans know. And the minute they get away from the hard fact side of life—which not all of them do—they, too, scatter fire.

It should be said that men like Appleton, of which there are few, stay close to earth and waste precious little time side slipping in the clouds. It's the clouds stuff that intoxicates!

The world today needs work. It needs straightforward effort. It needs strong team-work. If the state of things in England and France proves anything it proves that there's only one place to do constructive team-work—on the ground.

Leaders here, mostly, are chasing formulas. Men who might be towers of strength in the present trying time are weaving words together.

Formula, formula, formula—who's got the latest formula? Was the chicken first, or was it the egg?

Here are some facts about England:

Demobilization is going on.

Factories are being converted to peace time work.

They may not hold all the men who return from the front.

Unemployment is in prospect for many.

Anarchy reigns no further away than the war was a few weeks ago.

British housing is 300,000 homes in arrears of its normal inadequate supply.

Raw materials are not at hand yet and they must be imported.

What are the leaders doing? Some are working furiously at these problems. The trade unionists who think and act in terms of definite work and machinery are actually thinking in terms of today and today's vast problems. The

politicians are plotting everything out in nice theories, pretty platitudes and resonant formulas.

What is the result? The result is that the big voice in the settling of the practical problems will be the voice of the business masters and the voice of the money schemers and the voice of the profiteers, and of the old-line politicians, who never allow themselves to get very far away from the thing of the moment. They are willing that labor leaders should dream about Utopia—they prefer it in fact.

If there is progress to be made from labor's point of view in these countries over here it will be because there are enough labor leaders in the trade union ranks who can stick to facts and work out practical problems instead of doing trick stunts in the air. There are some of these men. They aren't the flashy kind. They don't make a great many wonderful speeches. They don't "fire the working class with revolt," but they do get busy with such problems as hours of work, wages, conditions, administration of industry, margin of profit and unemployment.

While the Russian Trotzkys were shouting "no annexations and no indemnities" the Germans stepped in and wrote the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, a treaty obliterated only by the Allies who stuck to their guns. If President Wilson and Lloyd George were like the Snowdens and MacDonalds the imperialists would smash the league of nations into a cocked hat.

Utopia is probably a great place—but we haven't arrived. We are not anywhere near it. We're in a hard old world full of work and facts. This hard old world is fuller of work now than ever and there are more facts in it—especially more ugly and nasty facts. We are all gummed up with the mess of war. It's more important to clean our boots than it is to perfume our hair. It's more important to get food than it is to rubber at the window. It is more important to get on clean clothes than it is to know all about the theory of surplus value.

America—including the American worker—has got right at home the stuff of salvation. America has got to work her future out of the brains and materials of America in the conditions that exist in America. This is no denial of an international relationship and harmony, but it is a flat assertion that we shall get ahead properly only as we apply ourselves to the facts and materials at home, minus dogma, minus formula, minus bunk.

You can dope out the theory of baseball all alone in a room, but when you're in the game you have got to keep your eye on the ball!

This is no criticism of Europe. We can't run their game for them. But neither can Americans find any mystic symbol here by which to reach the golden city.

STRIKE OF BOILERMAKERS.

San Francisco Boilermakers employed in the outside shops are justified in their strike today by the international executive committee of the national boilermakers' union.

William Atkinson, international vice-president of the union in a telegram informed the California Metal Trades Association that the local boilermakers have received the sanction of the international executive committee.

Frank B. Drake, president of the association, has replied that it is useless for the association "to even consider further negotiation."

By Staff Correspondent
of the "Labor Clarion"

LABOR FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

By Walter Macarthur.

The labor movement stands for peace based upon justice in all the relations of men, industrial, social and political. It stands for peace in international relations as a prerequisite to the establishment and maintenance of peace in the several nations.

Consequently the labor movement stands for a League of Nations, as now proposed, because it sees in the plan of that body the best promise yet given of an international agreement under which disputes shall be settled by the power of reason and in accordance with the judgment of mankind, instead of, as heretofore, by the preponderance of brute strength.

The labor movement, without exception or reservation, has stood loyally for the prosecution of the war. The men and women of that movement, equally with those of every other class, have given of their best, and have not paused to count the cost, in order to insure the triumph of the cause in which the Nation was engaged. They have worked and fought to "make the world safe for democracy." And now, having won the contest in the field, they join with their fellow-citizens in every walk of life in the determination that that victory shall be made permanent by the adoption of a system which shall make war, if not impossible, at least avoidable under most circumstances.

The question confronting us is one of organization. Heretofore the world has been organized for war. The peoples have longed for peace but have been driven to war by the so-called "logic of events." All the means of making war were instantly available. It was easy to make war and difficult to preserve peace. The war machine is a self-starter.

The League of Nations will create a peace machine which will be in effect a self-stopper. It will provide a means by which war may be avoided, thus making possible a realization of the people's longings for peace.

We do not look for perfection in the plans now before us for consideration. Naturally the plans are subject to criticism, more or less honest and more or less justifiable. The important thing is that these plans make for a good beginning in the right direction, and as such are entitled to, and doubtless will, receive the support of every man and woman who holds the principles of right dealing between nations above any selfish desire for national glory or aggrandizement.

The labor movement is proud to hail as its friend, tried and found true in many a crisis, the man who presides over the destinies of our country. That movement reposes the most implicit confidence in the patriotism and intelligence of Woodrow Wilson. It joins with the world at large in honoring the President of the United States as the spokesman of democracy and the acknowledged leader of mankind in its march toward a new and better era in the affairs of the world.

As we have supported our President in the great tasks of the war, so we now support him in the greater task of making peace, peace based upon the principles of justice, peace not for today alone but for all time.

The wavering mind is a base property.—Euripides.

A SEATTLE STATEMENT.

You will recall that during the summer of 1917 the Metal Trades of the City of Seattle were forced to call a strike for a living wage. Naturally the question arose, "What constitutes a living wage in the United States of America?" And from every state in the Union through the bureau of statistics of the Department of Labor and the Department of Agriculture, and from our great universities came the answer, that the standard of living in the United States included to every citizen, a home, a wife, and family, and enough of the wealth that his labor produced to maintain his home and to clothe, feed, and educate himself and family; and to guarantee unto him and his family his constitutional right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness:

Quoting from the report of W. B. Wilson of January 9, 1918, to our President:

"Labor has adjusted itself to the new facts revealed by the European war. Its suffering and its faith are the suffering and the faith of the nation. With the exception of the sacrifices of the men in the armed service, the great sacrifices have come from those at the lower rung of the industrial ladder. Wage increases respond last to the needs of this class of labor, and their meager returns are hardly adequate in view of the increased cost of living to maintain even their meager standard of life. It is upon them the war pressure has borne most severely * * * Too often there is a glaring inconsistency between our democratic purposes in this war abroad and the autocratic conduct of some of those guiding industries at home. * * * So long as profiteering is not comprehensively prevented to the full extent that governmental action can prevent it, just so long will a sense of inequality disturb the fullest devotion of labor's contribution to the war."

In the Summer of 1916, the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor show that the average cost of living, according to proper American standards was \$1200.00 per year. Let me call your attention to the fact that the common laborer was receiving at this time the meager sum of \$2.50 per day, and with 300 working days in the year his total annual earnings would amount to \$750.00 per year, or \$450 less than the amount required to live according to proper American standards.

In the Fall of 1917, you will recall that the Government of the United States increased to the shipbuilders a sum equivalent to \$60 per ton per ship, making a total paid under the contract of \$145 per ton. It was understood that this increase was granted for the purpose of establishing a basic wage equivalent to the cost of living. And after the men had gone back to work it was found that wages had been increased from \$2.50 to \$3.25 and that the cost of living had again increased almost as much as the increase granted in wages. This condition led to the second demand for an increase in wages, and again the Government increased the price per ton to meet the increased cost of living. The second increase was from \$145 to \$167.50 per ton. Wages for the common laborer increased from \$3.25 to \$3.57½, an increase of 10% although the common laborer knew living had increased 26%.

These intolerable conditions continued until the spring of 1918 when a nation-wide demand was made for a basic wage that would be equivalent to the cost of living according to proper American standards. Now at this time the great clamor arose in this nation and we see emerging from the security of their counting houses a vast array of patriotic profiteers who came forth to offer to the nation in its hour of need their services for the munificent sum of \$1.00 per year, and now the scuttling process proceeded with greater activity. Those \$1 a year patriots, namely, Schwab, Pies, Macy, Ryan & Co., assured

the people of this nation that the sincere and earnest men who had done all the preliminary and real work up to date were not big enough to handle the great international enterprises of carrying the war to a successful end.

The Government again raised the price per ton from \$157.50 to \$190 per ton. It is a fact that the Government gave a contract to one of the Seattle shipbuilders for ten ships of 8800 tons each, for \$17,500,000.00 or \$1,750,000 per ship, which will figure out close to \$200 per ton. It is a notorious fact that some contracts called for as high as \$225 per ton to Southern contractors.

Now at the price of \$190 per ton, that part allowed by the Government for wages to workmen was based on the findings of the Bureau of Statistics and was entirely sufficient to meet our present demands. The Senatorial Income Tax Committee fixed \$2000 as the sum required by the average American family per year. The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor fixed the sum of \$1,760,000 per year and yet the increase granted April 1st in 1918, was \$3.57½ to \$3.96 and from \$4.00 to \$4.40 for the general helper. At the rate of \$190 per ton our present demands of \$6, \$7 and \$8 per day could easily have been met and still leave a profit to the shipbuilder of \$200,000 per ship.

There are 150,000 men employed in the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast. Of this vast number one hundred thousand men are receiving \$1.50 per day, less than our present demands or \$150,000 per day, and for 300 working days would amount to \$45,000,000 per year. What have you done with it, my masters?

The last Macy decision increased the common laborer's pay from \$3.96 to \$4.16 and the general helper from \$4.40 to \$4.64 per day, and actually reduced many of the skilled crafts from \$7 and \$8 a day to \$6.40 per day. Although Article 14 of this so-called decision guaranteed that where wages were paid in excess of the scale no reductions would be made, yet the United States Auditor under Henry McBride, posted a notice in the yard of Hartzell & Co. at Winslow, Wash., that all wages being paid in excess of the scale would be reduced regardless of Article 14.

The employees resented this action and being unable to get justice stopped work until the matter was settled.

The appeal of the delegates of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council to the Board of Review and Appeals (for a living wage according to our original demands) having failed was the chief cause of the present strike in the North.

Many of the members of the skilled crafts were already receiving the sum asked for. The Macy decision reduced these skilled craftsmen to \$6.40 per day and at the conference between the employers and employees held immediately after the Metal Trades Convention of January 6, 1919, these mechanics were offered an increase over the Macy scale of 6½ cents per hour. The common laborer and general helper, the men who actually needed the increase the most, were disregarded in this offer, and to the everlasting credit of the skilled crafts, they rejected the offer until the employers would give a living wage to the 100,000 underpaid workers in this industry on the Coast.

The refusal of the employing class to recognize the right of 100,000 workers to a living wage, and because we believe that the best Government on earth has already provided enough money for this purpose, we therefore demand a Congressional investigation of the shipbuilding industry of this nation and all departments and boards in connection therewith, and we ask all the interested labor organizations of the Pacific Coast to concur in these demands.

J. N. BELANGER,
F. B. CLIFFORD,

Accredited Representatives of the Seattle Metal Trades Council.



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TELEGRAPHERS RAP BURLESON.

First International Vice-President L. I. Marshall of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America addressed a large and enthusiastic gathering of telegraphers held under the auspices of the Liberty District Council, No. 77 in Federation Hall at the Labor Temple Sunday.

Mr. Marshall took exception to a pamphlet, published recently by the officials of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, in which the statement is made that government control of the wire systems of the country has proven a failure. He pointed out that as yet the government has not controlled the wire systems for the reason that the telegraph and telephone officials, who openly defied the government prior to the so-called government control, are now closest to the wire board and are apparently dictating the policy of the Post Office department in its administration of the lines. "Government control," he said, "cannot be given a fair trial until we have government ownership, minus politics."

The introduction of a letter by First Assistant Postmaster General Koons, stating that Mr. Burleson had not promised reinstatement to locked out telegraphers and that increases in wages amounting to 28% had been granted, brought forth bitter expressions of indignation and resolutions were adopted calling for the removal of Postmaster General Burleson from office. That part of the resolution says: "Postmaster General Burleson's actions and dealings with organized workers under his supervision, disqualify him for the high office he holds."

It can be proved that Mr. Burleson not only promised but ordered the reinstatement of locked out telegraphers but the order has not been obeyed. It can also be shown that at each time the various increases, making up Mr. Koon's alleged 28%, were granted, something was taken away to greatly offset the increase. For example, in the Western Union, semi-annual bonuses were abolished; in the Postal, piece-work limits were increased to such an extent that a \$30 monthly increase in wages amounts to a net gain of only \$4.26 per month and in many instances an actual decrease is shown.

The Union has maintained ceaseless efforts for nearly a year to obtain some measure of justice for the telegraph workers. Previously in dealing with the private owners, relations became so strained and excited such great concern, owing to the nation's participation in the great world war, that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, intervened and asked them to defer drastic action until something were done by the government, through the National War Labor Board. Every decision of the National War Labor Board was in favor of the telegraphers. Since August 1, 1918, when the government assumed their so-called control, we have been trying to deal with the Wire Board through the various agencies appointed for the purpose. These efforts have been unavailing.

Serious delays to telegrams,—non-deliveries in many instances—and, in fact, a general "the public be hanged" policy, is not the result of inefficiency or unconcern on the part of the employees as one Postal Telegraph official would have the public believe. It is the result of sabotaging on the part of numerous officials of the telegraph companies, coupled with their desire to disillusion the mind of the telegraph worker that he is a free American citizen.

The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The United States government, on August 1, 1918, assumed control of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country under the directorship of Postmaster General A. S. Burleson, and,

Whereas, This action was taken during a crisis and at a time the organized telegraph workers

were seeking increases in wages and a betterment of general working conditions, and

Whereas, A physical struggle between the contending forces was averted through promises made by government officials that standardization and increases in wages as well as a general adjustment of working conditions would be effected, and

Whereas, The organized telegraph workers accepted, in good faith, the promises of these government officials and aided in averting the threatened trouble, and

Whereas, Standardization of wages has not been affected; increases in wages have not been commensurate with the advanced costs of the necessities of life (whatever awards were made have been offset for the most part by something being taken away, the net results showing but a slight increase in most cases) and adjustment of working conditions has not been inaugurated, and

Whereas, Discriminatory tactics against the employees of certain telegraph companies are apparent, and

Whereas, Postmaster General Burleson has refused to treat with a duly appointed delegation for the purpose of bargaining collectively which is in diametrical opposition with the precepts expressed by President Wilson in his Proclamation of April 8, 1918; therefore be it

Resolved, That Liberty District Council No. 77, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, in regular session assembled, considers that Postmaster General Burleson's actions and dealings with the organized telegraph and telephone workers disqualify him for the high position he holds, and be it also,

Resolved, That we insist necessary steps be taken to effect his removal from office, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to President Wilson, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Postmaster General Burleson, the American Federation of Labor, the California delegation in Congress, San Francisco Labor Council, International President S. J. Konenkamp and the press.

FEARS FOOD MONOPOLY.

Within 10 years, and probably within five, the five leading meat packers will control the entire food supply of the country and charge whatever prices they desire, was the prediction of Francis J. Heney, testifying before the house interstate commerce committee.

Mr. Heney said the packers had extended their activities into so many fields that they have become a menace to the country. They now control the cheese, oleomargarine and butter markets, he said, and are rapidly obtaining a monopoly of a large number of other food products. Through their large capital and their special privileges, the witness declared, they are able to "smother competition."

Hold on; hold fast; hold out. Patience is genius.—Savonarola.

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NEW GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE

By Richard Caverly.

Present certificates are one year renewable term contracts, and may be continued as such for a period of five years only, from the declaration of peace.

At any time during this period of five years the term policies may be converted without medical examination into any one of the following six forms: Ordinary Life, Twenty-payment Life, Thirty-payment Life, Twenty-year Endowment, Thirty-year Endowment and Endowment maturing at the age of sixty-two. If the term policies are to be converted as above, the conversion must take place during the five year period mentioned.

These forms will be the only ones written and the insurance will be carried by the Government at rates considerably lower than private companies.

The rates are net rates based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality with interest at 3½%, figured upon a monthly basis. All expenses of the Bureau are paid by the Government, thereby permitting the net rate. This means that the monthly net rate will average 15% below a similar rate in participating private companies.

Policies will contain a waiver of premium and total disability clause, making the policies payable at any time that the insured becomes totally and permanently disabled, regardless of his age. No policy in a private company contains a similar clause running beyond the age of sixty-five. An average rate of 8% would have to be charged for such a policy in private companies.

A few rates for Government policies:

\$1,000 Insurance.

Ordinary Life		20-Payment Life	
Mon.	Ann.	Mon.	Ann.
20-\$1.15	\$13.58	\$1.76	\$20.79
25—1.29	15.24	1.91	• 22.56
30—1.47	17.36	2.10	24.81
35—1.70	20.08	2.33	27.52
40—2.01	23.74	2.62	30.95
45—2.43	28.71	2.99	35.32
50—3.01	35.56	3.50	41.34
20-Year End		30-Year End.	
Mon.	Ann.	Mon.	Ann.
20-\$3.31	\$39.16	\$2.06	\$24.33
25—3.33	39.34	2.09	24.69
30—3.36	39.69	2.15	25.40
35—3.41	40.28	2.24	26.46
40—3.51	41.46	2.41	28.47
45—3.68	43.47	2.68	31.66
50—3.98	47.01	3.14	37.09

In comparing above rates with those of private companies an average of 18% of the premium should be added to private company annual rates —10% on account of monthly premium basis of Government policies, and 8% on account of Government Disability Clause. If an annual premium is paid to a private company and death occurs during the year no return of premium is made. If an annual premium is paid under a Government policy and death occurs all of the premium except current month is refunded. It will, therefore, be noticed that the Government rate under converted policies will average about 30% below the rates of participating private companies. The low rate provided by the Government and the special disability clause is granted only to soldiers and sailors holding regular term policies issued under the War Risk Act, the Government assuming all expenses.

Converted policies will participate in dividends earned from any mortality or interest savings. These dividends may be used to reduce premiums or accumulate at compound interest.

All policies are non-taxable, incontestable and non-assignable.

Cash values under converted policies are provided beginning at the end of the first year, being the full 3½% reserve values. Loans may be made

up to 94% of the cash value. Participating, paid-up and extended insurance is guaranteed in all converted contracts.

All policies are payable in event of death, only in 240 monthly installments. Endowment policies are payable in cash at maturity if desired.

A bill before Congress extends the permitted class of beneficiaries and provides for full payment to estate if no beneficiaries in permitted class are living when policy becomes a claim.

Policies may be reduced but not increased.

Rates for converted policies are at age attained and no credit can be made for term premiums paid.

All premiums are due on the first day of each month and should be sent to "Disbursing Clerk, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C." Checks and money orders should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

A grace of one month is allowed in payment of premiums and liberal reinstatement provisions during a period of two years from date of lapsation are contained in the policy.

Further information concerning conversion, including rates, blanks for making conversions, etc., may be secured by addressing Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Conservation Section, 301 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

ASK WAGE BOOST.

The Culinary Workers' District Council has adopted resolutions protesting against the proposed increase in the salary of Dr. B. G. Brodrick, superintendent of the San Francisco Hospital from \$3600 to \$7200 a year, until such time as the cooks and waiters employed at the hospital shall be granted a new wage scale and working agreement.

The proposed increase in Dr. Brodrick's salary is for the purpose of keeping him here rather than allow him to go to Alameda county and take charge of the new East Bay County Hospital.

The protest has the endorsement of the Labor Council, and it is predicted in City Hall circles that the cooks and waiters will obtain their increase.

PILE DRIVERS' DANCE.

A dance and entertainment will be held in Golden Gate Commandery Hall on Saturday evening, March 8, by Pile Drivers' Union No. 77. Refreshments are to be served free.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is with sincere regret that the members of Mailers' Union, No. 18 of San Francisco have learned of the demise of one of its prominent and conscientious members—Walter Weiler—who died fighting for his country in the cause of democracy on the battlefields of France on October 30, 1918, and the members of Mailers' Union No. 18 believe they would be neglecting their duty to their fellowmen if they failed to pay a tribute to one who had endeared himself to all those with whom he had associated in the daily routine of life. To his sorrowing parents we convey our sympathies in the loss of a son who, while many miles away from their tender care, had always in mind the thoughts of father, mother and home; and be it

Resolved, That the members of our organization feel that in the death of Walter Weiler we have lost one who at all times had the best interests of the union at heart and who exemplified the highest type of the American citizen, with fidelity to the employer and sincere regard for the rights of his fellow craftsmen; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved parents and published in the official journal of the International Typographical Union.

Fraternally,
MAILERS' UNION NO. 18,
Edward W. Hoertkorn, Secretary.

BAD HOUSING A MENACE.

Bad housing is responsible for much of the unrest among labor, said Joseph D. DeLand of the United States Housing Association at a conference in Harrisburg, Pa.

It is the man who is always on the move who causes the trouble, he said. When housing conditions are bad, "there is no inducement for the flitter to settle down."

Fewer people in proportion to the population he said, own their own homes in this country than in any other civilized country in the world. The speaker favored the establishment of a federal fund, augmented by state appropriations, to be used in meeting labor's housing needs.

Work is the best thing to make us love life.—Ernest Renan.

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CHANGE IN STATE INSURANCE.

The Labor Council is opposing the passage of Senate Bill No. 603 and Assembly Bill No. 791. These bills propose to take the State Compensation Insurance Fund from the management of the Commission and place it under the jurisdiction of other State officials.

The bills have been prepared and introduced by private insurance companies, competitors of the State Fund. The employers have shown their confidence in the Fund by patronizing it in such large numbers that fully one-third of California's employers have policies with the Fund against the compensation risk. The employers are in favor of State insurance. The "Reconstruction Program" of the American Federation of Labor opposes private insurance for profit in the domain of workmen's compensation and strongly advocates State monopoly.

There are excellent reasons why the Industrial Accident Commission should continue to direct the State Compensation Insurance Fund. Ever since January 1, 1914, the Fund has been under the actual management of expert insurance men, selected for their positions because of their ability. The outcome is a well-managed Fund, recognized as the most successful institution of its kind in the United States.

More than \$790,000 has been returned in dividends to policy holders, thus affording a striking example of mutual insurance under State auspices. The overhead expenses of the Fund are less than 13 per cent of premiums, as against 40 per cent for stock companies. The net surplus on January 1, 1919, was over \$1,000,000. Over \$2,000,000 of assets is invested in United States Liberty Bonds and California municipal bonds, drawing interest for the benefit of policy holders. California's employers have been saved an average of over 34 per cent of compensation insurance cost for the years 1914 and 1915 (for which the reserve period has expired), and an initial refund averaging 15 per cent is returned to policy holders at the end of each year.

Equally important is the State Fund's relation to injured employees. Over \$2,500,000 has been paid by the fund for medical service and compensation to injured workers and their dependents. In addition, the Fund is holding a loss reserve of over \$1,250,000 for death, permanent and continuing disability cases.

The State Compensation Insurance Fund's policy is liberal. Compensation is paid when morally due. Legal technicalities are avoided.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, there were 1086 contested cases referred to the Commission for decision, in which insurance carriers were involved. There are approximately twenty compensation insurance carriers in California. Though the State Fund is doing over one-third of the compensation business of the State, only 138 Fund cases were so referred, out of the total of 1086, and the Fund had 18,095 injuries reported during the fiscal year named. That record shows the attitude of the Fund toward claimants under the Commission's administration.

All State Funds in this country are operated by the State Industrial Accident Commissions. This enables these Commissions to so administer the State Funds that they will carry out the intent of compensation laws in setting an example for other insurance carriers in dealing with employers and employees, within the spirit, as well as the letter, of such laws. To divorce the State Fund from the Commission in California would interfere with this vital feature of administration. Not one instance of discrimination against private insurance carriers can be shown. There isn't a practical reason for the divorce. The idea has been put forward by the avowed enemies of State insurance in California, and that alone should be sufficient to condemn the proposed legislation.

IMPORTANT LABOR DECISIONS.

The rights of employees under the Workman's Compensation Act have just been defined by the District Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Two, in a particular not heretofore considered by the appellate courts of this State. Section 31 of the act provides that the making of a lawful claim against an employer for compensation under the act for the injury or death of his employee shall operate as an assignment to the employer of any right to recover damages which the injured employee may have against any other party for such injury or death. It then provides that any amount collected by the employer in excess of the amount paid by the employer shall be held by him for the benefit of the injured employee or other person entitled.

A new and interesting question arose in the case of Hall vs. Southern Pacific Company. The action was brought by the surviving widow and child of Lucius Endicott Hall, Jr., deceased. Hall had been an employee of the Southern Pacific Company and was killed in an accident caused, it is alleged, by the negligence of the Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company. Upon an award made by the Industrial Accident Commission in favor of plaintiffs in the sum of fifty-one hundred dollars, payments were being made by the Southern Pacific Company. The plaintiffs requested the Southern Pacific Company to sue the Healy-Tibbitts Company, which the Southern Pacific Company refused to do. The surviving widow and minor child of deceased then commenced suit themselves against the Construction Company, joining the Southern Pacific Company as a defendant. It was objected by both defendants that the plaintiffs had no right to sue; that the Southern Pacific Company was the only one

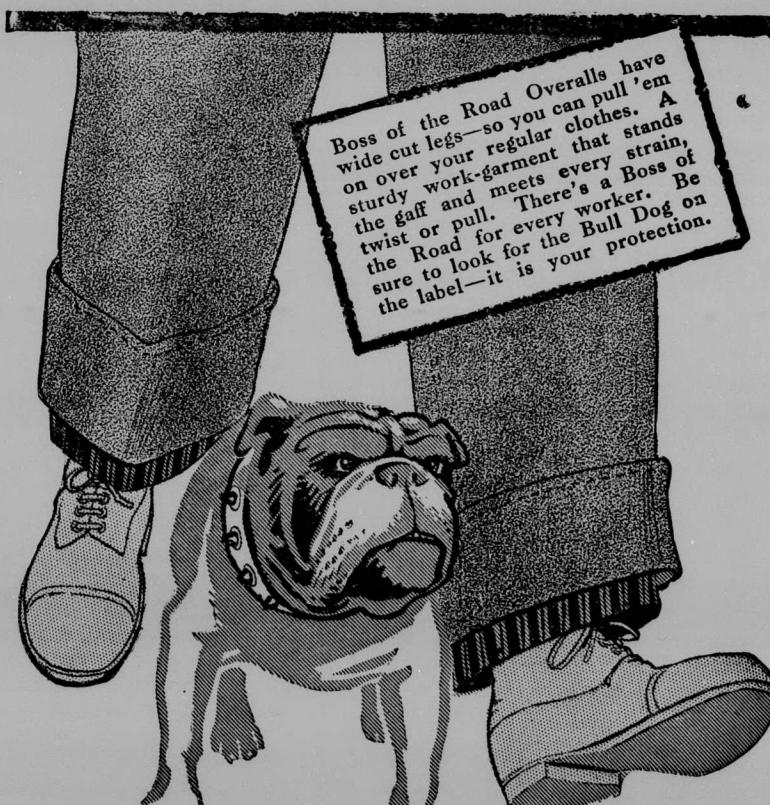
that had the right to sue, and if it failed to exercise its right, the plaintiffs could not take it upon themselves to enforce the liability of the Construction Company.

The Second Division of the District Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, in an opinion by Justice Thomas E. Haven, concurred in by Presiding Justice Langdon and Justice Brittain, has held that the plaintiffs have the right to sue under the circumstances of this case. Justice Haven says: "If such power does not exist, the right of the injured employee, or the heirs of the deceased employee, to protect their equitable interest in the surplus that may be recovered for their benefit can easily be destroyed by the refusal of the employer to join as plaintiff."

Justice Haven on the same day rendered another decision in the case of Ondanck vs. Southern Pacific Company in which almost precisely the same question is decided.

At the same time Justice Frank S. Brittain in an opinion concurred in by Justice Langdon and Haven in the case of Stackpole vs. Pacific Gas and Electric Company recognizes the principle enunciated in the other two cases, and decides another question not heretofore decided, which is that the representative of a deceased employee may not retire as plaintiff from an action which he has commenced against the tortfeasor, and after the year has run within which such action may be commenced, substitute the insurance carrier as such plaintiff. But in any such case the employer or insurance carrier must either sue or be brought into court within one year after the accident.

These matters are all of interest to employers and employees, and this is the first time they have been decided by an appellate court.



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1919.

In 1916 Senator Lodge of Massachusetts favored a league of nations to enforce peace. In 1919 the same Senator opposes the proposition. Why? Has politics anything to do with the change of front? Our belief compels us to answer in the affirmative.

Max Eastman delivered a "lecture" in this city last Saturday night. The main subject of his "lecture" was that of increasing the circulation of the publication he edits, and in which he continually damns the United States Government and boosts the bloody Bolshevik regime in Russia. All of the "unselfish" reds keep a weather eye on the purse-strings of their audiences.

President Wilson, the people of the United States welcome you home. The hope of the people of the world is in you and the success of your efforts to curb the possibilities of future wars. Those who are always called upon to make the sacrifices, to endure the suffering and bear the burdens that wars always bring now have high hope that you have started the world on a course that will eventually lead to the prevention of wars, and woe be unto the public servant who stands in the way of the accomplishment of that purpose. The United States Senate will ratify a treaty providing for a league of nations to enforce peace. The people of this country will compel the Senate to yield to their desires in this matter and their desires are for a league of nations. Of this there is little room for doubt.

A disreputable red, writing in a Bolshevik sheet on the other side of the bay, tries to make it appear that the editor of this paper had had some communication with District Attorney Fickert concerning the so-called bomb cases. A cowardly creature is this red and he did not have the courage to make a definite statement, but by broad insinuation endeavored to convey such an impression. The truth is that we do not know District Attorney Fickert, have never spoken a word to him at any time, nor have we ever had any correspondence or communication with him, directly or indirectly, concerning any matter whatever at any time, and the author of the slimy insinuation mentioned above is well aware of this fact. We will donate \$100 to any cause he may name if he can furnish any evidence even remotely tending to show the contrary. However, this dishonest attempt by the writer referred to is in perfect harmony with the policies of the reds. When any one refuses to follow their program they proceed at once to cast suspicion upon him and if possible to destroy his character.

-:- Alien Bluffers -:-

Just now there is a systematic scheme on foot by aliens in the United States to break down the determination of the Immigration Bureau of the Department of Labor to deport undesirable foreigners now in this country. Secretary Wilson recently stated that his department proposed to gather up all aliens in the country who advocated the accomplishment of their crazy purposes by violence. Shortly thereafter the red brigade concocted a scheme of urging all aliens here to go to the representatives of the Bureau of Immigration in their locality and ask to be deported, the idea being that in this way the department would be flooded and the officials persuaded that the carrying out of the policy of deportation was impossible. Then, of course, the culprits might continue their courses without interference.

In an endeavor to put this scheme into operation circulars have been widely distributed throughout the United States calling upon the aliens to try the plan. The circulars, and the scheme, originated in the State of Washington, and the first concerted move toward carrying out the ideas contained in the circulars occurred in the city of Seattle. A Russian, one of those arrested in the recent Sunday riot in the northern city, went, with several others of his countrymen, to the immigration authorities and said the committee represented about six thousand Russians in Seattle, that they were Bolsheviks, in sympathy with that movement in Russia, and desired to be deported. He said his people had done a lot of drudgery for the "capitalistic class" in the United States and that apparently their presence here was no longer desirable, so that if the government would send them back to Russia they would be greatly pleased. What the reply of the officials thus approached was we have not learned, but we know what it should have been.

The United States government had nothing to do with bringing these disturbers to the country. They came here of their own free will knowing that they would be expected to abide by the laws established by the citizens of the nation for the government of all. When such characters become obstreperous they should be told in perfect candor: "There is the ocean before you. The only obstruction between you and the land you claim to love is that same ocean. You are not wanted here. You may select your own means of transportation to the country that is governed in accordance with your ideas, but we would prefer to see you try to swim back, because you are of no value to God, man or the devil, and you might make food for the fishes."

The very brazeness of these disreputable aliens is enough to try the patience of decent citizens and were it not for governmental discipline it is most likely they would meet with rather rough treatment on many occasions.

Those who oppose immigration restrictions, with such examples before them as they have at present, can be actuated by but one motive—that of an abnormal personal selfishness. They either hope to reap profits from the toil of these dangerous creatures or they desire to gain their assistance in an effort to overthrow our system of government through violence. In either event the people of the country should see to it that the selfish purpose goes ungratified.

This is a country for civilized men and women who believe in the observance of law and the orderly conduct of government, and it is no place for those who want to live like beasts in the jungle. All aliens who are permitted to stay here should be made to understand this to be an unalterable fact, for these are really serious times we are passing through in the United States of America.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Several bills are pending before the present session of the Legislature having in view the providing of adequate means for caring for dependent and partially dependent children by the State. Under present conditions the amounts appropriated for such purposes are entirely too small, and the best interests of the State and the Nation will be served by increasing the appropriation to a point that will meet the deficiency. The people should urge their representatives to pass the measures.

The little Sunday-school teacher who is secretary of the Seattle Labor Council, at the last meeting of that body, introduced a resolution providing for the reorganization of the American Federation of Labor in a manner that would enable him to call a strike every other day. The present method of calling strikes is too slow to suit the progressive notions of fellows like Duncan. The committeeman who, at the Mooney Congress in Chicago, said: "All the freak and nutty propositions seem to come from Seattle," surely knew what he was talking about.

In these days of change and turmoil, all the philosophers are surveying the wilds of dreamland to discover the last unclassified residuum of human aspirations. It is quite an honor nowadays to be dubbed a dreamer of dreams, whether the dreams come true or not; hence the tribe of prophets is waxing fat and numerous. Upon further investigation, or the mere lapse of time, most of the modern dreamers will be found to be no more wise or profound than the dreamers of old, who were acknowledged good-for-nothings, beautiful but harmless. A handful of them, penny-wise, seem to be filling an aching void bringing solace to forlorn pilgrims viewing the fata morgana of their life histories, bemoaning what might have been. As for the rest of them, they are simply dreamers of nightmares, plaguing their fellows with visions of the topsy-turvy, and painting red streaks leading their believers back into the caves of paleozoic ancestors, into the slime and urge of elementary passions. No matter in what direction one turns, one may see them plumbing the depths of things, gazing among the stars, gazing and discovering—blunders everywhere.

Warning has been issued by the United States Public Health Service for the disinfection before use of all shaving brushes made of unsterilized bristles, in order to prevent the spread of the dangerous disease anthrax, several cases of which occurred among soldiers in the cantonments. Soaking the brushes for four hours in a 4 per cent solution of formaldehyde at a temperature of 110 degrees is recommended. Shaving brushes made from unsterilized bristles are to be kept out of interstate commerce, as an additional precaution. The anthrax spore, which carries the disease from sick animals and from hides in tanneries to the workmen, is so hardy that it is used for testing the power of disinfectants, according to a Government report, and about one person in every five who contracts the disease dies of it. Cases are most frequent among tanners, longshoremen, wool sorters, and others who come in contact with infected hides or hair, according to a report by Dr. John B. Andrews published by the Federal Department of Labor. Since the beginning of the war, and the consequent increased importation of animal materials from Asia, outbreaks of anthrax in this country have been growing in frequency and severity.

WIT AT RANDOM

Hub—For heaven's sake, don't start quarreling on the street. Wait, at least, till we are inside our own house.

Wife—I shan't! I should be cooled down before we got there.

"Did you see Trajan's Column when you were in Rome?"

"Read it every morning."—Boston "Transcript."

Advice is the most worthless commodity in the world. Those who might profit by it don't need it, and those who do need it won't profit by it—if they could, they wouldn't need it.—"Life."

"My husband is so jealous."

"How absurd!"

"Why, isn't yours?"

"Of course not."

"How humiliating!"—Boston "Transcript."

The young man sidled into the jeweler's shop with a furtive air. He handed the jeweler a ring with the stammered statement that he wished it marked "with some names."

"What names do you wish?" inquired the jeweler in a sympathetic tone.

"From Henry to Clara," the young man blushingly whispered.

The jeweler looked from the ring to the young man, and said in a fatherly manner: "Take my advice, young man, and have it engraved simply 'From Henry.'"

Miss Softleigh (watching revolving light of the lighthouse)—How patient sailors are!

Coast Guard—How, indeed?

Miss Softleigh—They must be. The wind has blown out the light six times and they still keep lighting it again.—"Marine News."

Old Lady (to severely wounded soldier)—Poor man, have you lost your leg?

Tommy—Yes, mum.

Old Lady—Oh, poor fellow! Do have an apple.

Tommy (to his chum, when the old lady had departed)—Bill, I think I'll have my other leg off before she comes next week. I might get a banana.—"Tit-Bits."

When you sit on the edge of a cloud all day,
Holding a map in your hand,
And you search for a spot that is far away
Out there in No Man's Land,
When you see the shrapnel bursting fine,
The four hundred on the way,
And you find you have busted the German line—
It's the end of a perfect day.

—"Stars and Stripes."

"Remember my son," said his mother as she bade him goodby, "when you get to camp try to be punctual in the morning, so as not to keep breakfast waiting."—"Ideas."

Rehearsals for Puddleton pantomime were in full swing. And as is usual at these times, the stage manager was not in the best of humor.

"Imps, forward!" he howled, as an ominous pause in the scene occurred. A dozen breathless children hurried forward, wearing grotesque masks and went through a dance.

"Good!" said the manager, at the conclusion. "Now, every child off with his mask!"

"Hi, there!" he cried at length, to a child in the back row. "Didn't you hear me say off with your mask?"

"Yes, sir, beggin' your pardon," came meekly from the boy. "But I ain't got one on."—"Answers."

MISCELLANEOUS

OUR DUTY TO OUR FLAG.

Less hate and greed

Is what we need,

And more of service true;

More men to love

The flag above

And keep it first in view.

Less boast and brag

About the flag,

More faith in what it means;

More heads erect,

More self-respect,

Less talk of war machines.

The time to fight

To keep it bright

Is not along the way,

Nor 'cross the foam,

But here at home

Within ourselves—today.

'Tis we must love

That flag above

With all our might and main;

For from our hands,

Not distant lands,

Shall come dishonor's stain.

—"Levang's Weekly."

Are the children of America getting the education we like to think is within the reach of every one of them? The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor says "No." In the central Northwestern States, 3 out of every 4 children between the ages of 6 and 18 go to school. This is the highest attendance record in the United States. The South Atlantic States have the lowest. There, one child in three is not in school. The proportion of children out of school is smallest among the 11-year-olds, 91.2 per cent of whom go to school at least part of the year. From 12 on, attendance drops steadily until at the age of 18 little more than one-fifth of the boys and girls are at their studies. These facts and other similar facts have inspired the Stay-in-School campaign which the Children's Bureau and the Council of National Defense are planning to wage in connection with the Back-to-School drive which was undertaken in the fall in an effort to return to school some of the thousands of children who left to do war work. The month between February 15th and March 15th has been chosen for this "drive within a drive." During this time it is hoped that many of the children who might otherwise leave school this year will be persuaded to stick to their books a while longer. Experience has shown that boys and girls who are restless and dissatisfied with school and even those who feel that they can ill-afford further training are often ready to make sacrifices to remain in school, once they realize the value of an education. The Stay-in-School campaign, accordingly, is designed to show both children and parents that school may mean the difference between a position with a future at steadily increasing wages, and a life of unskilled labor and low pay. It is intended to emphasize the fact that every year of training after a boy or girl has reached the legal working age has a value in dollars and cents and in health and capacity for enjoyment as well. Children who have made an effort and remained in school have found education profitable because it meant for them increased wages and better jobs. Figures recently made public show that in one large city boys who stayed in school until they were 18, at 25 made almost two and one-half times as much as was earned at 25 by the boys who left school at 14. Send your children back to school and keep them in school!

OPHEUM.

Every act in the Orpheum bill next week will be entirely new. John B. Hymer who is a superfine delineator of negro character will present his latest sketch "Tom Walker in Dixie" which is said to be the most amusing of his many efforts. George McKay and Ottie Ardine who rank among the most popular artists on the vaudeville stage will appear in a new skit, entitled, "All in Fun," which enables them to display their great versatility and ability as comedians, singers and dancers. Mademoiselle Diane, the famous chanteuse, and Jan Rubini, Swedish violin virtuoso, offer vaudeville a rare combination. Mademoiselle Diane is young, beautiful, vivacious and piquant, while Rubini is a true artist whose phrasing is excellent and who technically is perfect. The Shrapnel Dodgers in a Trench Entertainment, entitled, "A Night in Billet," is the title given by the four Canadian heroes to their act. The men are Sergeant Albert Edward Blake, Sergeant Major John Parker, Sergeant John Cook and Corporal Healy all of whom were wounded when the Canadian forces stood like a wall and stopped the German onrush to Calais. Blake, who was a cellist before the war, amused his comrades by playing on a violin which he fashioned out of a tin biscuit box, the panel of a Belgian door, a piece of wood from an old packing case and a string cut out of a shell wrecked piano. The other men who have very good voices aided him to help beguile many a weary hour. When the four were discharged from the Toronto hospital they went into vaudeville, where they are telling their experiences, playing the makeshift violin and singing. Brenck's Bronze Statue Horse is indeed a novelty. The horse is a splendid animal who coated with bronze, appears on a pedestal in a series of artistic poses. Scot Gibson is a Scotch comedian who introduces a very clever and humorous monologue and sings a number of Scotch songs in a manner essentially his own. Charles and Madeline Dunbar assume that each animal has a language of his own and carry on supposed conversations between cats, dogs, horses, chickens, etc. The joint appearance of Senor Westony the famous pianist and Harriet Lorraine, the beautiful and talented musical comedy star is a decided musical novelty which is sure of popular approval.

SEATTLE ASKS FINANCES.

The local Iron Trades Council and all of the metal trades unions of the Pacific Coast have received communications from the metal trades strike committee of the northwest asking for financial assistance with which to maintain the shipyard workers who are now on strike in Seattle and vicinity. The communication states that strikes are won or lost in accordance with the condition of the stomachs of the strikers.

ELECTRICAL STRIKE VOTE.

The result of a referendum strike vote of 5000 electrical workers and 10,000 telephone operators of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company has been canvassed by the officers of the International Union and the Pacific District Council of Electrical Workers and was forwarded Tuesday to the executive committee of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Springfield, Ill.

L. C. Grasser, International Vice-President, will be authorized to present the vote together with the demands of the coast district to President Wilson and Postmaster Burleson in Washington, it was announced.

The electrical workers demand an increase from \$4.75 to \$6.40 a day, and the telephone operators a sliding scale of \$2 a day for beginners and \$4 a day for experienced operators.

PACIFIC METAL COUNCIL.

A. G. Atwood, newly elected executive board member of the Pacific District Metal Trades Council, which adjourned its convention in Portland last Monday, has, with the other Bay District delegates, returned to the city. The convention adopted a plan of action for iron trades unions of the Pacific Coast, which is to be submitted to a referendum vote of the entire membership.

Atwood says that this vote is returnable to the Coast Council not later than March 10th. A conference of all interested parties, including employers, employees and representatives of the United States Shipping Board is demanded not later than March 17th. The referendum vote calls for a Coast-wide strike April 1st if the concessions asked are not granted. The holding of conferences will not prevent the strike vote being taken.

The proposals of the Portland convention, as submitted to the affiliated unions for sanction, are as follows:

No. 1—Provides for an eight-hour day and no work for Saturday afternoon.

No. 2—Provides for overtime to be paid for the same as double time, this to include holidays also.

No. 3—Provides for double time to be paid for all work done between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday.

No. 4—Provides for the taking up of grievances, all grievances to be first submitted to the shop foreman, and if a settlement cannot be arrived at, the differences are then to be submitted to representatives of the local Iron Trades Council and the company.

No. 5—Provides for a weekly payday.

No. 6—Provides for ten per cent additional wages for night shifts.

No. 7—Provides that any employee who is discharged or leaves of his own volition must receive his pay within twenty-four hours thereafter.

No. 8—Provides that all foremen must be mechanics of the particular trade they supervise.

No. 9—Business agents of the various unions must have free access to the shops and yards at all times.

No. 10—A trained nurse must be in attendance at all times.

No. 11—All help must be hired through the unions or the United States employment service.

No. 12—The local Iron Trades Councils will not be responsible for any agreement made by local unions.

No. 13—Any employee discharged without cause must be reinstated with full pay.

No. 14—Provides for the minimum scale of wages, the basic rate being \$8 per day for mechanics and \$6 a day for helpers and laborers. There are, of course, variations for specialists, etc.

No. 15—Provides that a fifteen-day notice must be given by either party desiring a change in the agreement.



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SHOP EARLY.

The early closing movement is growing. The time was when every merchant and storekeeper believed he could not possibly get along unless he kept his store open at least from 16 to 18 hours every day. Some stores opened at six in the morning and did not close before midnight. Even under these conditions there were always some stragglers who could not possibly be served within that time.

It is not strange that under these circumstances the storepeople were overworked and tired out in both mind and body. However, now that they are learning that it is possible to change the habits of the public through education, and that most of the people will gladly submit to reasonable regulations, the storekeeper and clerk are for the first time beginning to enjoy life like other folks.

Moreover, as soon as any one's working time is shortened to a reasonable time, it is found that the efficiency of the worker is immediately increased. Who will say how many of the business failures of the past are directly or indirectly traceable to fatigue or overwork. Just picture if you will a salesman or saleswoman nervous, fidgety, irritable and all fagged out by reason of working long hours, and then a fastidious customer entering the store. The store loses one customer after another just because perhaps on that day the clerk or storekeeper did not have sufficient rest the night before, and finally winds up in the bankruptcy court.

But as soon as the store adopts a reasonable industrial policy all this is changed. The employees begin to take real interest in their work, they become attentive to the customers, vying with one another so that none shall leave the place dissatisfied. Business begins to take on a different tone.

No more striking example of the part which the trade union has played in bringing about more temperate conditions of industry, and the blessings which it entails can be cited than the Butchers and Meat Cutters. Only a few years ago these men had to begin their day's work as early as 4 a. m., and sometimes would still be found on the job at 10 p. m. Today we find the meat market opening at 8 a. m. and closing at 6 p. m. Quite a change from the good old days we admit, but it is all due to the activities of the trade union.

Enough has been said in the foregoing paragraphs to point out the obvious blessings and advantages of the early closing of all shops and stores. We therefore earnestly request all true union men and women to co-operate with the butchers, the grocery clerks, the retail clerks and shoe clerks along these lines. You can help by making your purchases early in the day whenever possible. This will eliminate any congestion of business just before closing time. Furthermore, we ask all to pull together and help all these salespeople. Shop early, shop before 6 p. m., demand the union label, card and button, and last, but not least, trade with union concerns only.

LABEL SECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

NEW ALASKA SCALE.

A special meeting of all machinists who anticipate going to the Alaska canneries this season has been called by the union next Sunday morning at the Labor Temple. At this meeting a scale of wages and working conditions will be compiled to submit to the Alaska Packers.

UNNATURALIZED ALIENS.

There are nearly 10,500,000 unnaturalized aliens in this country, according to Raymond F. Christ, deputy commissioner of naturalization. He says the aliens total 17,500,000 and that barely 6,000,000 have become citizens.

LABOR COUNCIL JOINS LEAGUE.

The Consumers' Cooperative League of San Francisco is now an incorporated organization under the laws of California. The directors have been chosen and the incorporation papers issued. The personnel of the advisory committee of twenty-five will be announced later.

With the preliminaries out of the way, the league is now starting its membership campaign in order to open the first store at an early date. The San Francisco Labor Council purchased a membership in the league at its meeting last Friday evening and directed its president to serve on the advisory board. With the lead of the Labor Council it is expected that affiliated unions will soon take memberships as well as the individual members.

DOGGETT HEADS FRESNO COUNCIL.

Danton Doggett, the newly elected president of the Fresno Labor Council, is one of the oldest union men in the city, in years of service to the labor movement. His name has been linked with the most progressive element in California labor for more than a quarter of a century, he having been elected a member of the old Federated Trades of San Francisco as far back as 1886.

Brother Doggett has formerly served one term as president of the local council, and judging from his past record, the council is assured of a wise administration during the coming year.

The other officers elected are well known and need no introduction to Fresno unionists. W. E. Bunker, secretary, was re-elected, having just completed one term, during which he has served the council in a most efficient manner.—Fresno "Labor News."

MACHINISTS EXPLAIN STRIKE.

The local Machinists' union has sent its international complete data relating to its controversy with employers over the Saturday half-holiday and non-payment of back wages.

This action followed a dispatch from William H. Johnston, president of the international, asking for full information concerning the grievances.

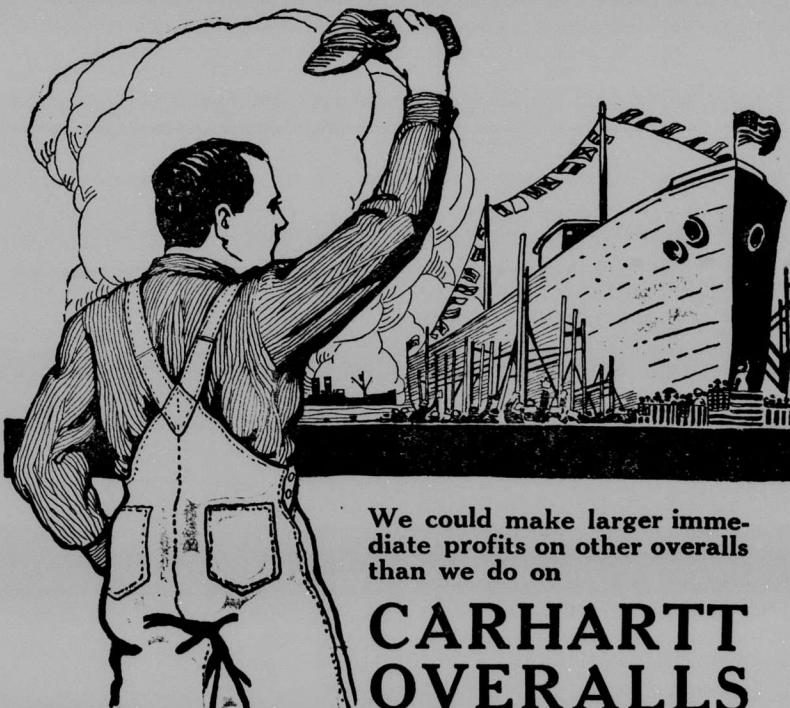
"It is the desire of the grand lodge to see the 44-hour schedule established in San Francisco," the message said. "Future dealings with employers, depend on your correct position in connection with the controversy. Therefore we ask that you send all agreements for our inspection."

Shipyards about the bay have posted notice to the effect that all workers who take next Saturday afternoon off will lose their positions. This will most likely result in the machinists being out in all the plants in this city and Oakland.

LOOK FOR IMPOSTOR.

E. H. Foley, secretary of Riggers and Stevedores' Union, requests the public to watch out for an impostor who is said to be selling tickets for a picnic of the union to be held during the month of April. Foley states that no tickets for the picnic have been printed as yet and when same are placed on sale only members with duly authorized credentials will be permitted to sell them. The union will appreciate immediate notification of the police department by any person who may be accosted by the so-called impostor with tickets for sale.

Keep good company, and you shall be of the number.—George Herbert.



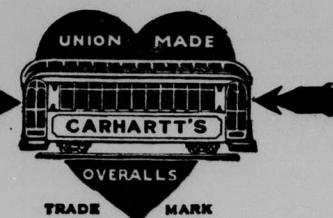
We could make larger immediate profits on other overalls than we do on

CARHARTT OVERALLS

but we could not give you so much overall satisfaction.

When we sell you one pair of "Carhartt's" we know you are going to want "Carhartt's" next time, because they will give you more comfort and more real service than any other overalls you ever bought.

SOLD ONLY BY THE
BETTER CLASS OF STORES



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 21, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Cooks' Helpers—James Lewis, R. A. Cochran, F. E. Horn, Tom Visnevski. Steam Shovelmen—John A. Sullivan. Electrical Workers No. 92—L. Batkin, vice E. W. Swineford. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Assistant to the Director General of Railroads, with reference to the matter of printing contracts. Announcement of the opening of Shell Park, Sunday, March 2, 1919.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Bakers' Union No. 24. Wage scale and agreement of Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary. Wage scale of Steam Engineers for men employed in steam bakeries. Request for a boycott from Bartenders' Union No. 41.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to a Federal Department of Education. From the Widows' Pension Bureau, protesting against the Senate bill No. 576, which proposes reorganizing the present State Board of Charities and Corrections into a State Board of Public Welfare. From Auto Bus Operators, protest against Senate bill No. 447, and requesting the support of the Council in defeating said bill. Resolutions introduced by Delegate P. C. O'Connor (Commercial Telegraphers), requesting Council to place itself on record as favoring the early commencement and rapid completion of the Feather River Canyon Trans-Sierra Highway.

Requests complied with—From the Culinary Workers' Executive Board, protesting against the increasing of Dr. Broderick's salary until the waiters and waitresses who receive but \$40 to \$57 per month are allowed their modest promised increase, and requesting Council to indorse said protest. From the Oakland Central Labor Council, requesting Council to indorse bill introduced by Assemblyman E. S. Hurley, calling for an investigation of the office of District Attorney Fickert. From the Boston Central Labor Union, requesting Council to communicate with our Representatives in Congress urging them to assist in bringing about an investigation of the Postmaster General's administration of the wires, and to go on record as favoring said investigation.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegates Johnson and Buehrer protesting against Senate bill No. 603 and Assembly bill No. 791, and that we most earnestly petition the members of the forty-third session of the California Legislature against the enactment of such legislation, and that we respectfully solicit their individual votes against said bills if pressed for passage. Moved, that the resolutions be indorsed; carried.

Resolutions read:

"Whereas, Senate bill No. 603 and Assembly bill No. 791, now pending before the California Legislature, have for their purpose to separate the State Compensation Insurance Fund from the jurisdiction of the State Industrial Accident Commission; and

"Whereas, Since its institution in 1913 and during its administration by the Commission, the State Fund has won the confidence of both employers and employees and is now doing one-third of the compensation insurance business of the State, having paid to injured employees during the past five years more than \$2,500,000 and holding a loss reserve of more than \$1,250,000 to meet compensation payments as they fall due

for deaths, and permanent or temporary injuries that have already occurred; and

"Whereas, The efficiency and liberality of the claim department of the State Fund, as well as of the Commission, are shown by the remarkable record that out of 20,117 claims filed during the calendar year of 1918 only 122 were referred to the Commission for adjudication, and of these claims 76 were decided in favor of the Fund and 46 in favor of the claimants, a record that from the standpoint of the welfare of the injured employees and in the light of experience with claims for damages of every nature surpasses beyond comparison the records of private insurance companies, taken either individually or collectively; and

"Whereas, The experience of the workers of California and other States in this field of insurance has been well expressed by the American Federation of Labor in its reconstruction program recently announced, that 'to assure that the insurance fund derived from commerce and industry will be paid in full to injured workers, state insurance must supplant, and prohibit the existence of, employers' liability insurance operated for private profit'; and

"Whereas, There can be no reasonable complaint made by either employers or employees in commerce or industry that their proper interests are not protected and well administered under the present organization of the State Compensation Insurance Fund under the jurisdiction of the State Industrial Accident Commission; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, representing more than 65,000 workers that would be injuriously affected in many respects by the passage of the aforesaid measures, that we most earnestly protest to the members of the forty-third session of the California Legislature against the enactment of such legislation, and that we respectfully solicit their individual votes against said bills if pressed for passage; and further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Governor W. D. Stephens, Lieutenant Governor C. C. Young, each Senator and Assemblyman, to all central labor councils of the State, and to the press, with the request that they each take such cognizance and action in the matter as will defeat the purpose of those sponsoring said bills."

Reports of Unions—Watchmen—Reported that the Hibernia Bank has agreed to their wage scale and conditions. Shoe Clerks—Are attempting to organize Fillmore street; requested the assistance of affiliated unions. Culinary Workers—Requested unionists to look for house card and members' buttons. Pile Drivers—Will hold dance at Golden Gate Commandery Hall, March 8th. Retail Delivery Drivers—Are making progress in organizing. Musicians—Reported the Surf Cafe as employing non-union men. Butchers—Reported the Kosher Market, 2155 Mission street, unfair. Barbers—Requested unionists to look for union card when patronizing barber shops. Grocery Clerks—Are trying to organize Badger's grocery store on Haight street. Retail Clerks—Have signed up the majority of stores down town; getting better conditions; look for Clerks' card. Moving Picture Operators—Have arranged a conference to discuss Sunday closing.

Label Section—Reported the Athens Bakery

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

AN ENTIRELY NEW BILL

JOHN B. HYMER & CO., presenting his fantastic novelty, "Tom Walker in Dixie"; GEORGE MCKAY & OTTIE ARDINE in "All for Fun"; Mlle. DIANE, the French Chanteuse, and JAN RUBINI, Sweden's Young Violin Virtuoso; FOUR FIGHTING CANADIANS, THE SHRAPNEL DODGERS, in a Trench Entertainment, "A Night in Billet"; BRENCHEK'S BRONZE STATUE HORSE; SCOT GIBSON, a Kilted Comic; CHARLES & MADELINE DUNBAR in "Animalfunology"; HEARST WEEKLY; SENOR WESTONY, World Famous Pianist, and HATTIE LORRAINE, Musical Comedy Star.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.
PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

TYPEWRITING	TELEPHONE KEARNY 4997	MULTIGRAPHING
FRANCES K. SMITH Successor to MATTIE M. BARKLEY PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER		
565 Pacific Building		San Francisco

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK
Savings Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement & 7th Av.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets	\$58,893,078.42
Deposits	54,358,496.50
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,336,411.92
Employees' Pension Fund	295,618.00

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Ells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys. Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years



Sorensen Co.

Phone Kearny 2017

as unfair; requested a demand for the union label, card and button.

Executive Committee—Recommended the endorsement of the wage scale of Janitors' Union for janitors employed by the Board of Education. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Hospital Stewards and Nurses, subject to the approval of the American Federation of Labor. In the matter of a request for a boycott on Siegler and Poheim tailor stores, from Tailors' Union No. 80, the matter was referred to the secretary with instructions to bring about conference between the parties interested. On the communication from the Metal Polishers of Cincinnati, Ohio, relating to their controversy with the Colts Patent Arms Company of Hartford, Conn., the matter was referred to the secretary with instructions to render all possible assistance. On the request of the Joint Committee of Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, to purchase tickets for a ball in behalf of the homeless children, committee recommended that the Council purchase ten dollars worth of tickets and return the balance. Report of committee concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—Committee organized by electing John O. Walsh, chairman, and E. G. Buehrer, secretary. The committee recommended that every union affiliated with the Council do its utmost to bring all the persons working in the city under the jurisdiction within their respective organizations. Last year was the banner year for the organizing of new unions and it is hoped that the work so well begun will be prosecuted to its logical conclusion, viz: the organization of all working men and women under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the proposed hearing on Senate bill No. 94, providing for the transfer of the control over San Francisco harbor to the municipality, committee decided to lay the matter over until Thursday evening, February 27th. Recommended the indorsement of the following bills: Senate bill No. 114, and Assembly bill No. 178, providing for the payment of \$150.00 per year for each half-orphan, whole-orphan, abandoned child and foundling; Senate bill No. 115, and Assembly bill No. 179, providing that no child be barred from receiving State aid unless there be paid its support by relatives and friends the sum of twenty dollars per month; at present the sum of ten dollars will bar any support from the State; Senate bill No. 117, and Assembly bill No. 180, amends the Juvenile Court law requiring the court to award twenty dollars per month for the support of a child; at present the corresponding sum is only eleven dollars per month; Senate bill No. 259, and Assembly bill No. 500, provides for State aid or support for needy children disabled from any cause or who are indigent by reason of the condition of their parents. Recommendations concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved, that Council go on record as in favor of the League of Nations. Amendment, that the matter be laid over one week and made a special order of business for 9 p. m.; amendment carried. Moved, that the Council purchase a membership of \$20 in the Consumers' Co-operative League, and the president to represent said membership on the advisory committee; carried. Moved, to grant Brother Boody, of Seattle, the privilege of the floor to explain the Seattle situation; carried.

Receipts—\$492.25. **Expenses**—\$1645.25.

Adjourned at 11:50 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held February 19, 1919.

Meeting called to order by Vice-President Hanson at 8:15 p. m. All officers present except President Kidwell and Secretary Desepte; both excused.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—Bookbinders No. 31—Brothers Sam Rice and John O'Brien. Draftsmen's Union No. 11—Brother W. E. Newbert. Garment Workers No. 31—Sisters Ecklbaum and Lundberg. On motion, credentials received and delegates seated.

Communications—From the McGregor Paper Company, relative to union watermarked paper; as the matter has recently received the attention of the Section the same was, on motion, filed; unions reminded to specify union made paper for all their work. From Shipyard and Metal Trade Laborers' Union, regarding booklet published under the name of the union, stating that the same had been published without the consent or authority of that union; regretting that the names of unfair firms had been allowed to receive publicity in this manner and that the members responsible would be attended to; received and filed.

Bills—Buehrer, salary for one week, \$16.00; stamps and incidentals, \$1.50; Walter N. Brunt, printing circulars, \$3.00; Geo. W. Watson, painting sign, \$2.50. Referred to trustees.

Reports of Unions—Bakery Wagon Drivers report the Athens Bakery, a concern operated by a corporation of Greeks, as unfair; that the same were imitating the wrapper of union-made bread; requests the delegates to be on guard against imposition; that the Latin bakeries in general were hard to organize due to the clannishness of the men employed; request a demand for the Bakery Wagon Driver's button. Bill Posters report that they were successful in negotiating an increase with the Foster & Kleiser Company; that all the credit belongs to the secretary of the Council, Brother O'Connell. Janitors report that the janitors employed in the public schools were asking an increase of \$20.00; that the City Hall janitors had been promised an increase six months ago but to date the same had not materialized; that Brother O'Connell had appeared for the union in both matters. Culinary Workers report that the demand for the union house card is increasing, thanking the members of organized labor for the splendid support so far given, requesting all union men to refrain from patroniz-

ing the Owl restaurant and bakery at the foot of Market street.

Label Agent—Reported having visited the several stores and restaurants reported as patronizing the Athens Bakery; that he had learned that the said concern was principally owned by Greek restaurant proprietors and grocers, and that one of these gentlemen had informed him that they had a Greek union of their own and did not need the American Federation of Labor; that they intended to operate all their business on the open shop basis. Recommends that the trade unionists of San Francisco be careful to patronize only concerns that employ union labor throughout in every line of business.

Unfinished Business—Moved and seconded that the new delegates be advised that they must have five labels on their person; that the label agent be instructed to put this rule into effect.

Good and Welfare—Mission Street shoe stores would begin to close at 6 p. m., and that it was now incumbent on the union people to stop patronizing Chinese and Japanese stores in that district.

Receipts—Dues, \$45.00; Per Capita, \$28.46.

Disbursements—General Fund, \$7.00; Special Fund, \$16.00.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to March 5th.

Fraternally submitted,

EMIL G. BUEHRER.

ONE IRON COUNCIL.

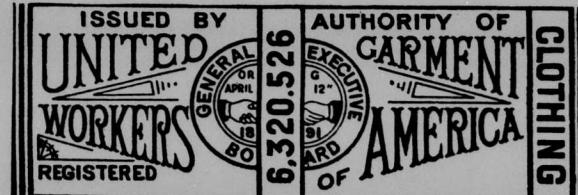
It has been reported recently than an Iron Trades Council has been formed in Alameda county. There is only one Iron Trades Council for the bay district that is chartered by the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, and that one is the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco and vicinity, which includes all of the iron trades unions of the bay district except those expelled or suspended for violation of laws and agreements.

Some of the Oakland iron trades unions have been trying for many months to secure a charter from the metal trades department in order that an iron trades council might be established on the other side of the bay, but the department has at all times refused to grant the charter. Therefore, according to the law of the American Federation of Labor, the so-called transbay Iron Trades Council has no legal status.

You can live a beautiful life in the midst of your present circumstances.—J. R. Miller.

Corduroys---with the "Union Label"---

*The Label you
want to see--*



—and the best trousers, as far as we honestly know, that you can buy at this price. Corduroys have always been a preference with many men for work wear; but now, since good wool is all going to France, they are far superior in warmth, appearance, and durability, and this special line is special priced at

\$3.50 a pair

The New

Prager Department Store

MARKET AND JONES

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERNAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

*Linotype Machines.	
+Intertype Machines.	
*Linotype and Intertype.	
+Simplex Machines.	
(72) Alexander, H. M.	48 Third
(31) Architect Press, The	245 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(73) *Belcher & Phillips	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie	370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus	348 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.	112 Hyde
(176) *California Press	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae	1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.	3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company	59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.	3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press	238 Eighth
(101) Frachis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.	818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(5) Guedet Printing Co.	344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.	565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.	641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(168) +Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(84) Liberty Press	25 Fremont
(23) +Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.	485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman	363 Clay
(206) +Moir Printing Company	440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.	1218 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(91) McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H.	5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.	565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(88) +Polyglot Printing Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(143) +Progress Printing Co.	512 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros.	512 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis	15th and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press	461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.	16 Larkin
(145) tS. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(58) Severance-Roche Co.	1733 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(63) *Telegraph Press	69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press	88 First
(138) Wagner Printing Co.	1105 Mission
(25) Vale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press	2436 California
(43) Western Printing Co.	82 Second
(51) Widup, Ernest F.	1133 Mission
(106) Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.	350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley	343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.	442 Sansome
(210) Dever, Garrity Co.	515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company	560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.	340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(200) Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.	675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
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GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The...
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Height
(39) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin.....767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel.....1185 Church
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co....76 Second

STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.

Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.

Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.

Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.

Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.

Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.

National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.

Pacific Box Factory.

Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.

Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market

Schmidt Lithograph Co.

St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.

United Cigar Stores.

White Lunch Cafeteria.

H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and

Clement street, grocer.

Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Henry C. Herman died at his home in this city on Wednesday, February 19th. Funeral services were held Saturday morning from St. Peter's Church and interment was at Holy Cross cemetery. A widow and three children survive. Mr. Herman had been in poor health for several years. He was formerly a member of the "Chronicle" chapel but had not been able to follow the trade for about four years. His son, Harry C. Herman, is with the American expeditionary forces in France.

James D. Murray died at his home in this city Friday, February 21st. Funeral services were held Monday morning from Sacred Heart Church and interment was at Holy Cross cemetery. A widow and one son, James D. Murray, Jr. (now in France), survive. Murray was 64 years old at time of death. He was a native of California, having been born in Sacramento. He was a charter member of the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society. "Judge" Murray in his younger days was an active spirit in typographical affairs and was a well-known figure not only in this State but in Nevada and Colorado as well. He had been employed on the "Examiner" since 1882. The "Judge" had worked the night before his death and was apparently in good health. He passed away during his sleep, succumbing to heart failure.

Tacoma Typographical Union No. 170 has registered its disapproval of the manner in which the Central Labor Council of that city called the general strike recently by voting to withdraw from affiliation with the council. It further indicated its disapproval of the character of the articles and editorials appearing in the "Labor Advocate," official organ of the council, by voting to withdraw its subscription from the paper. The union is the second to withdraw from affiliation with the council since the general strike. The Typos are said to resent being called "unfair" while employed in plants thoroughly unionized because they refused to join in a strike which they believed illegal and which was not sanctioned by their international organization.

Emil F. Scheneck of the "Recorder" chapel started for Milwaukee, Wis., Tuesday of this week, having been called to the bedside of his mother, who is reported dangerously ill.

Mrs. Mary A. Fairfield, mother of Mrs. Rae, wife of Joseph A. Rae, and of Mrs. Sarah Brunner of the "Recorder" chapel, died in this city Monday of this week.

H. J. Keppler of the A. Carlisle & Co. chapel and C. J. Shipaugh of the "Examiner" chapel are the latest members of No. 21 to report having been discharged from the military service.

Professor William Groom writes from Cape Town, Humboldt County, that he is well satisfied with life on his son's ranch and that he has made arrangements to remain there during the coming summer.

J. F. Callaghan, one of our members residing at the Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, has so far recovered as to justify his leaving that place. He has gone to Washington, D. C., where he accepted a clerical position under the Federal Government.

John H. Boyd of the Sunset chapel is at Lane Hospital, where he recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Will Miss Lily Williams call at headquarters and get important information from the secretary?

Rod K. Payne, now permanently located at Mill Valley, recently suffered the fracture of two ribs, occasioned by a fall. The fractured bones were mended by osteopathic treatment and Payne has continued his daily work without interruption.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 48 Clay. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent. Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple. Barge Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart. Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell. Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia. Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary. Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission. Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard. Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp. Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp. Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp. Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday. Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Butchers No. 508 (Slaughtermen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue. Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia. Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple. Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple. Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 315 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent. Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market. Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple. Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth. Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero. Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart. Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple. Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building. Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay. Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

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NET CONTENTS 21 FLUID OUNCES
BREWERY'S OWN BOTTLING.

Garnet Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Garnet Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary. Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Glass Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours 10 to 11 a. m. Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary, 1114 Mission. Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 p. m. Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco. Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steinier. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building. Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight. Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight. Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway. Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant. Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall. Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229. Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk. Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 38 Clay. Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple. Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple. Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Stage Employees—68 Haight. Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple. Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 274 Monadnock Building. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue. Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant. Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple. Telephone Operators No. 51A—112 Valencia. Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight. Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 250 Fremont. Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth. United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Leather Workers No. 57 (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple. United Leather Workers No. 72 (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maennerbund Hall, 24th and Potrero. United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave. Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Waitresses No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission. Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market. Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant. Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple, O. S. Curry, Secretary, 1437 Polk. Water Workers—Labor Temple. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have died since last reports: Harry J. Collins of the marine engineers; Owen J. McGuire of the riggers and stevedores; Albert N. Ahrens of the cigarmakers; Herbert Dail of the marine firemen; Jacob Hansen of the Alaska fishermen; Gus Lewin of the musicians; Henry C. Herman of the printers; William McBride of the oil workers; Samuel Piirala of the Alaska fishermen; James D. Murray of the printers; Albert Fischerkeller of the millmen; Morgan Holmes of the railroad trainmen; Charles J. Knight of the carpenters.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

Daniel Dewar, Thomas O'Keefe, and Earl Rogers have been elected by Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union, No. 168 as delegates to the convention of the International Union which is to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., April 7. William Woodin from Oakland local union No. 204 will represent the transbay union at the convention.

INDORSE PROBE.

The Labor Council Friday night voted to indorse the resolution introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Edward S. Hurley calling for an investigation of the office of District Attorney Fickert. Action was taken upon a request received from the Labor Council of Oakland.

GOOD ROADS PROJECT.

The various projects relating to the construction of roads and highways throughout the State are now being considered by the Labor Council. The law and legislative committee have been directed to make a study of the many proposals and report its findings to the Council as soon as possible. The matter will then be taken up with the Legislature in order that certain works may be started to reduce unemployment and at the same time improve the roads of the State.

WAR WIDENS TAFT'S VIEW.

Rev. Henry Frank told the congregation of the People's Liberal church in a sermon at the Hotel St. Francis Sunday morning that the shock of war had made former President William Howard Taft a changed man and altered his political point of view. He said:

"It is no exaggeration to say the war converted and transformed the once supposed stolid and stern jurist, the protagonist of ancient institutions, the narrow constitutionalist, the party politician, into a world visioned statesman."

"The remarkable transformation in Taft's career consists in his attitude toward the conditions of labor and the reparation that must be made during these times of reconstruction. Once the jurist, who could discover in the restiveness of the labor world nothing but cantankerous antagonism to establish institutions, he now sees that only by just legislation and judicial right can peace be established and economic justice maintained."

Goodness is generous and diffusive; it is largeness of mind and sweetness of temper.—Jeremy Collier.

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AN ADDITIONAL AGREEMENT.

Through the machinery of a joint arbitration board Bricklayers' Union, No. 7, recently secured a daily wage rate of \$9. Since that time the joint arbitration board for the union and the Masons' and Builders' Association has agreed that work contracted for up to and including December 14, 1918, shall be considered old work, and shall be worked at the old rate of \$8 per day. The present agreement is to remain in force until January, 1920, or until a subsequent agreement is signed.

AMERICANIZATION PLAN.

A campaign of Americanization and unionization has been started by the label section of the San Francisco Labor Council. All persons living in the Mission and other districts are urged to patronize only such stores as employ union clerks and thereby adhere to the rules of daylight shopping. This phase of the movement is centered about grocery and shoe stores.

Emil Buehrer, local agent of the section, says that the unions of cooks, waiters, waitresses, grocery clerks, bakers and bakery wagon drivers are seriously handicapped by the attitude of aliens and others who persist in refusing to abide by union hours, wages and conditions insofar as their employees are concerned.

"These foreign small business people," says Buehrer, "absolutely refuse to conform to American business customs and openly defy labor union representatives who try to have them adopt democratic methods in their dealing and treatment of employees. Continuation of these tactics means a definite attack on the labor movement in San Francisco. No one man or set of men can at this period of time throw down the gauntlet to organized labor and get away with it. We have fought for democracy and industrial freedom and have won. American standards of square treatment to the workers as laid down by the American Federation of Labor will prevail."

WAITING FOR DECISION.

The decision of Arbitrator Edward White, of the United States Immigration Service, in relation to the request of the Mailers' Union for a wage of \$5 per day is being awaited by the members. The arbiter has had the matter under consideration since January 7. The men are now receiving \$4 per day.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

BODDY SPEAKS.

S. L. Boddy of the Seattle Metal Trades Council addressed the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night concerning the Metal Trades Council strike in that city and the general strike which followed it. He said that the cause of the strike was mainly to aid the poorer paid men in the shipyards of Seattle. The mechanics, he said, were receiving about what the scale struck for provided, but the helpers and laborers were very poorly paid, and it was to increase their daily wage that the strike was called.

He stated that while there had been some radical propaganda during the strike Mayor Hanson, in an effort to make a hero of himself, had greatly exaggerated conditions. The Central Labor Council, he contended, was not responsible for the radical tendency of the official organ of the Council, for the editor, E. B. Ault, did not represent the sentiments of the unionists of the city and would have been unseated long ago except for the fact that the organization's laws made no provision for the recall. However, at the next election Ault would be discarded and replaced by a man who could be depended upon to represent the ideas of the movement in Seattle rather than the tenets of the Russian Bolsheviks, he asserted. He made no attempt, however, to explain why the Metal Trades Council and the Machinists' Union of his city maintained special propaganda committees for the purpose of distributing the soviet literature coming from the press of the "Union Record" as well as other propaganda of a revolutionary character.

The speaker freely admitted that he did not have any faith in the efficacy in the general strike and explained that while Seattle had made some mistakes of this character in the past the men and women of the movement there were determined to change front and travel in the future along true trade union lines and follow out the policies of the American Federation of Labor. He said San Francisco could help them in this effort.

SACRAMENTO MEETING.

Daniel C. Murphy, for the San Francisco Labor Council, and Paul Scharrenberg, for the California State Federation of Labor, are in Sacramento to remain during the remainder of the session of the Legislature in the interest of matters pertaining to labor that may come before the Assembly and Senate. Labor has presented a program of the legislation desired at this session of the Legislature, and Scharrenberg, Murphy and others will attempt to have the entire program enacted.

INCOME TAX DUE.

Work on the collection of \$6,000,000,000 has been begun by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This is the estimated yield of the new revenue bill. The income tax provisions of the act reach the pocket-book of every single person in the United States whose net income for 1918 was \$1000, or more, and of every married person whose net income was \$2000 or more. Persons whose net income equalled or exceeded these amounts, according to their marital status, must file a return of income with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which they live on or before March 15th.

Here is what will happen to them if they don't: for failure to file a return on time, a fine of not more than \$1000 and an additional assessment of 25 per cent of the amount of tax due.

For "willfully refusing" to make a return on time, a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both.

For making a false or fraudulent return, a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, together with an additional assessment of 50 per cent of the amount of tax evaded.

For failure to pay the tax on time, a fine of not more than \$1000 and an additional assessment of 5 per cent of the amount of tax unpaid, plus 1 per cent interest for each full month during which it remains unpaid.

In addition to the \$1000 and \$2000 personal exemptions, taxpayers are allowed an exemption of \$200 for each person dependent upon them for chief support if such person is under eighteen years of age and incapable of self-support. Under the 1917 act, this exemption was allowed only for each dependent "child." The head of a family—one who supports one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption—is entitled to all exemptions allowed a married person.

The normal rate of tax under the new act is 6 per cent of the first \$4000 of net income above the exemptions, and 12 per cent of the net income in excess of \$4000. Incomes in excess of \$5000 are subject also to a surtax ranging from 1 per cent of the amount of the net income between \$5000 and \$6000 to 65 per cent of the net income above \$1,000,000.

Payment of the tax may be made in full at the time of filing return or in four installments, on or before March 15th, on or before June 15th, or on or before September 15th, and on or before December 15th.

Revenue officers will visit every county in the United States to aid taxpayers in making out their returns. The date of their arrival and the location of their offices may be ascertained by inquiring at offices of collectors of internal revenue, postoffices and banks. Failure to see these officers, however, does not relieve the taxpayer of his obligation to file his return and pay his tax within the time specified by law. In this case taxpayers must seek the Government, not the Government the taxpayer.

DETECTIVE GIVES UP.

After having been thoroughly trounced by M. J. McGuire, as representative of the International Boilermakers' Union, the red wing of the Oakland Union decided to throw up the sponge last Tuesday, and in order to let themselves down lightly gave out for publication a telegram from one of their number now in Washington. The strike actually ended last week, but the officers of the Oakland Union tried to make it appear that the men did not go back to work. However, the truth is that only a small number of those who went out originally refused to return to work when instructed so to do by McGuire.